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Fjelland et al.

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(54) **FOLDABLE STROLLER**

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CPC ***B62B 7/10*** (2013.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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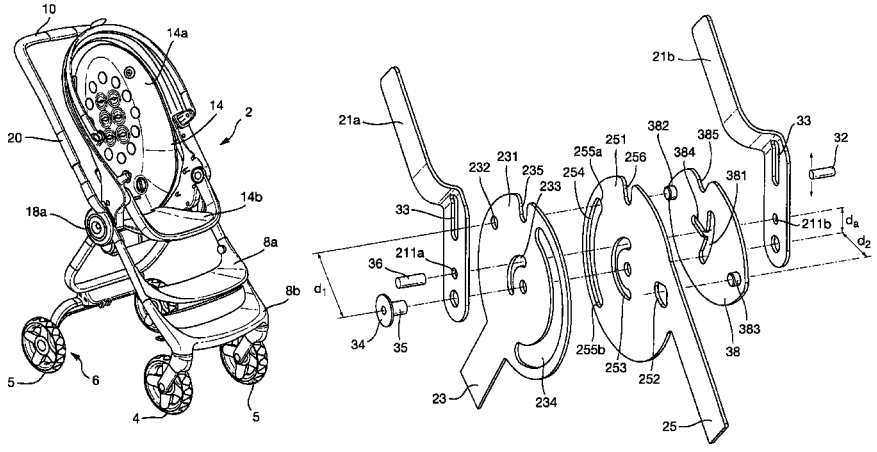
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A stroller includes a first wheel assembly, a second wheel assembly, and a handle bar assembly, with each respective assembly being configured to connect to respective first, second, and third rotatable elements of a folding mechanism. Each of the first, second, and third rotatable elements are rotatably supported by a common axle. The stroller further includes a leverage element rotatably supported by a leverage axle, with the leverage axle being supported by the third rotatable element and being arranged in a parallel relationship with the common axle. The leverage element includes an axle slot for accommodating movement of the common axle. The leverage element also includes a first pin and a second pin, with the first pin being rotatably supported by the first rotatable element in a receptacle arranged at a first distance from the common axle, and the second pin being rotatably supported by the second rotatable element in a second receptacle at a second distance from the common axle.

14 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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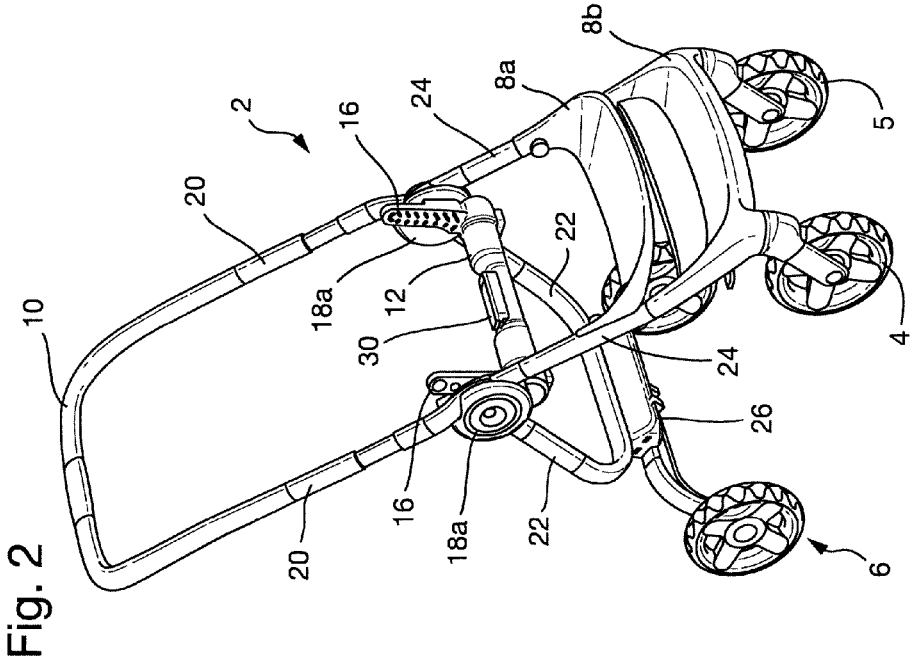
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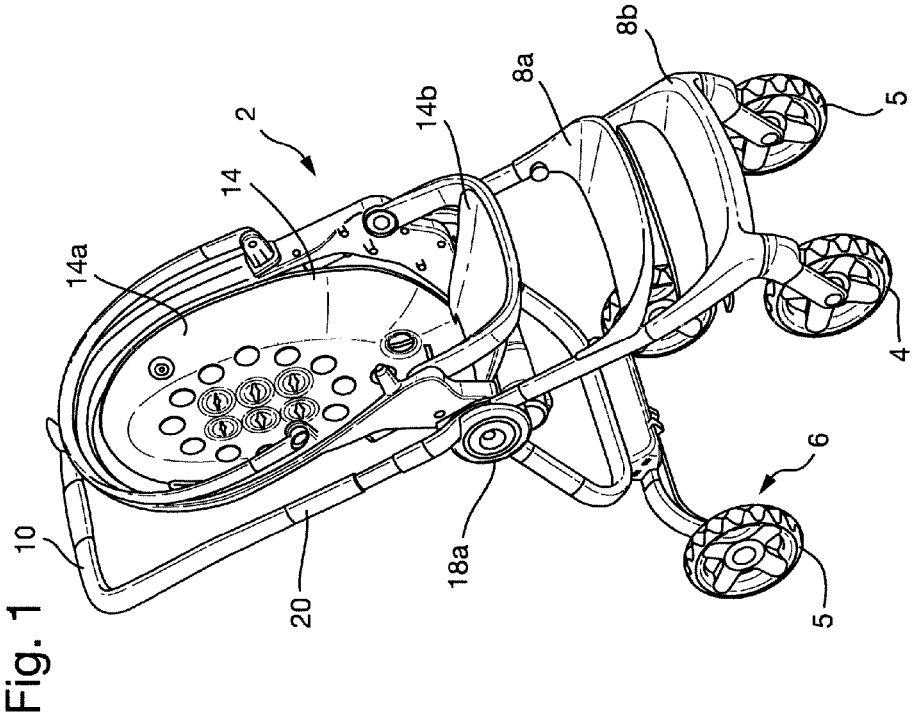
8b
8a
5
16
24
20
22
18a
12
30
10
4
24
26
16
18a
22
20
6

Fig. 2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18a
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5

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

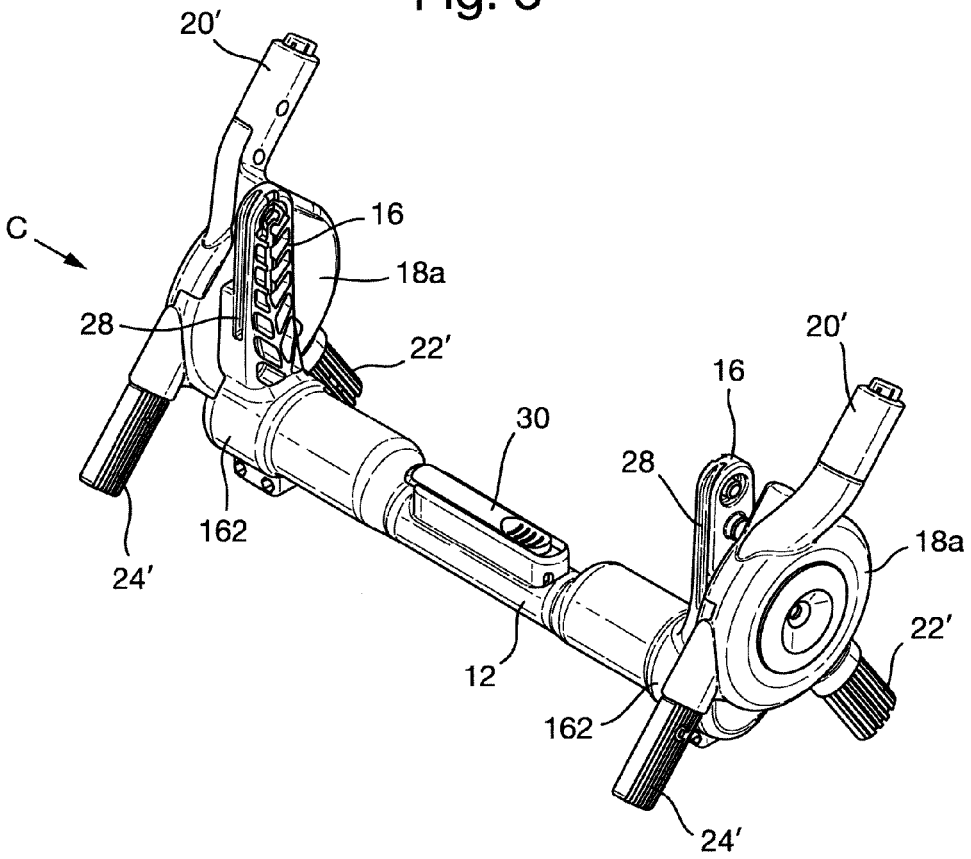

Fig. 4a

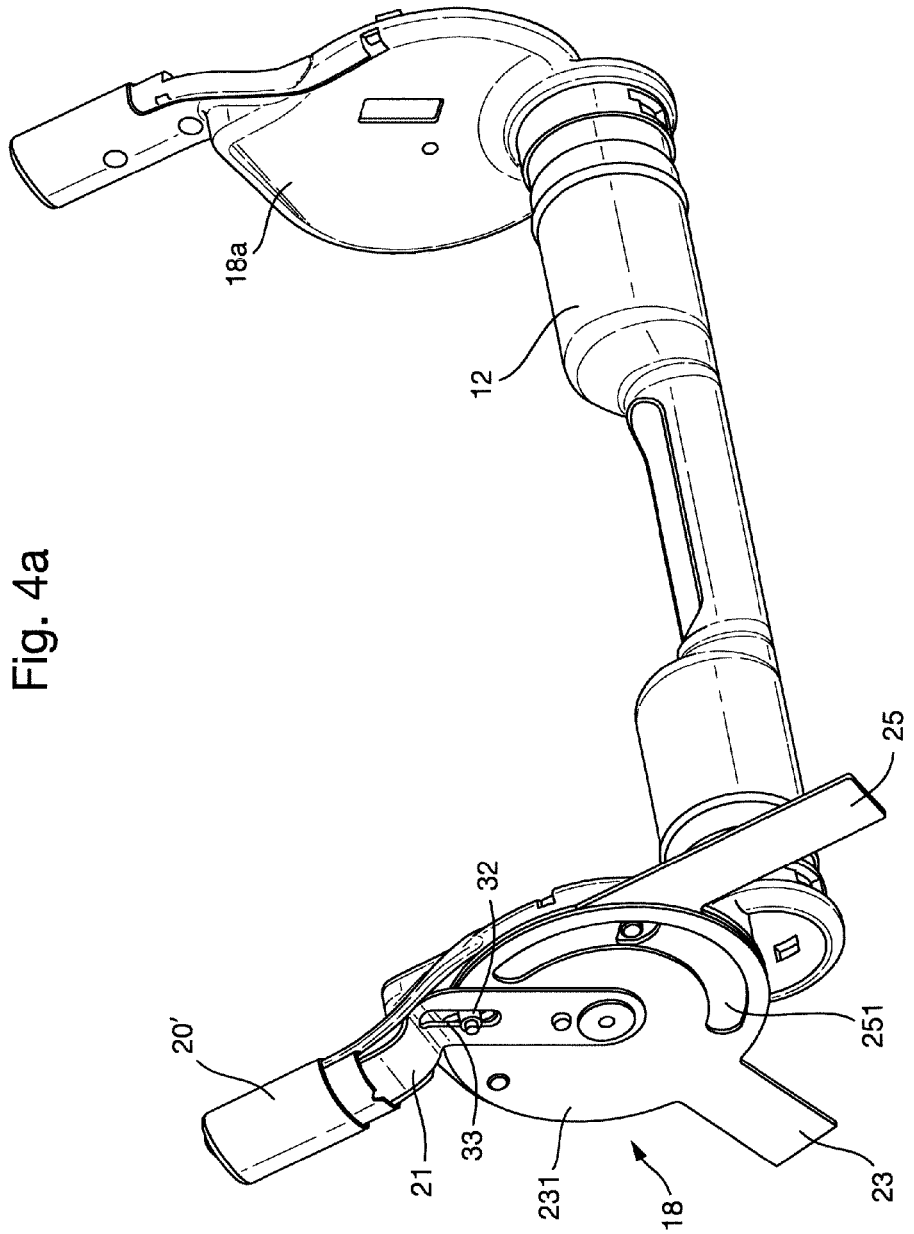

Fig. 4b

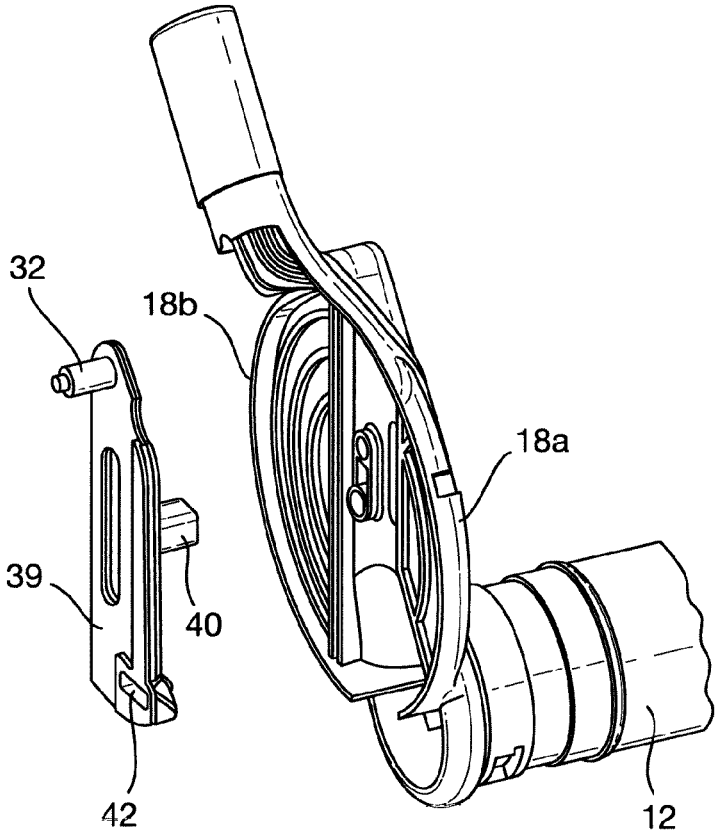

Fig. 4c

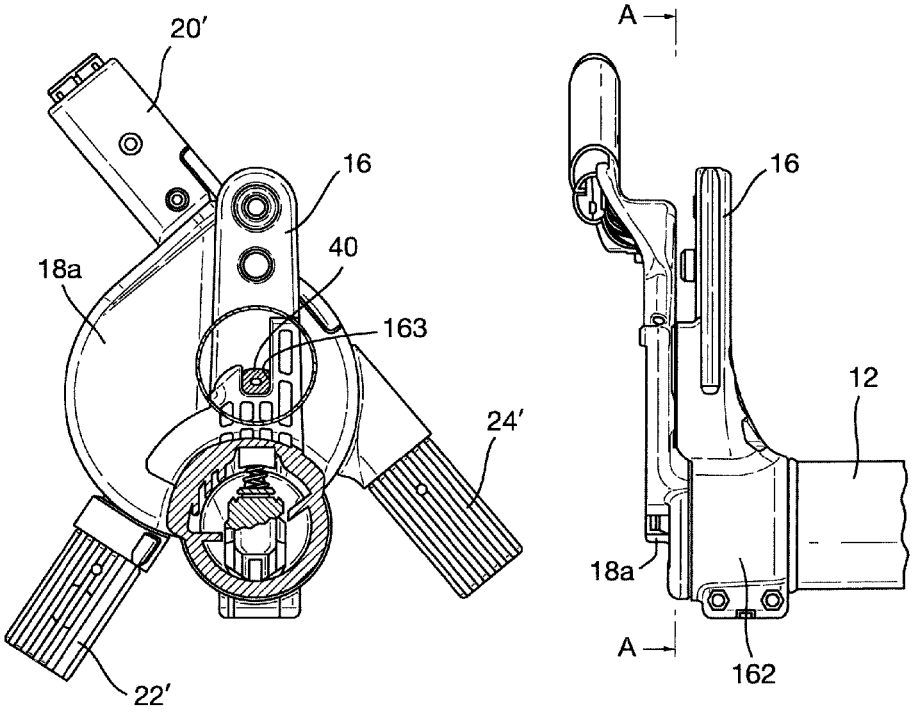

Fig. 4d

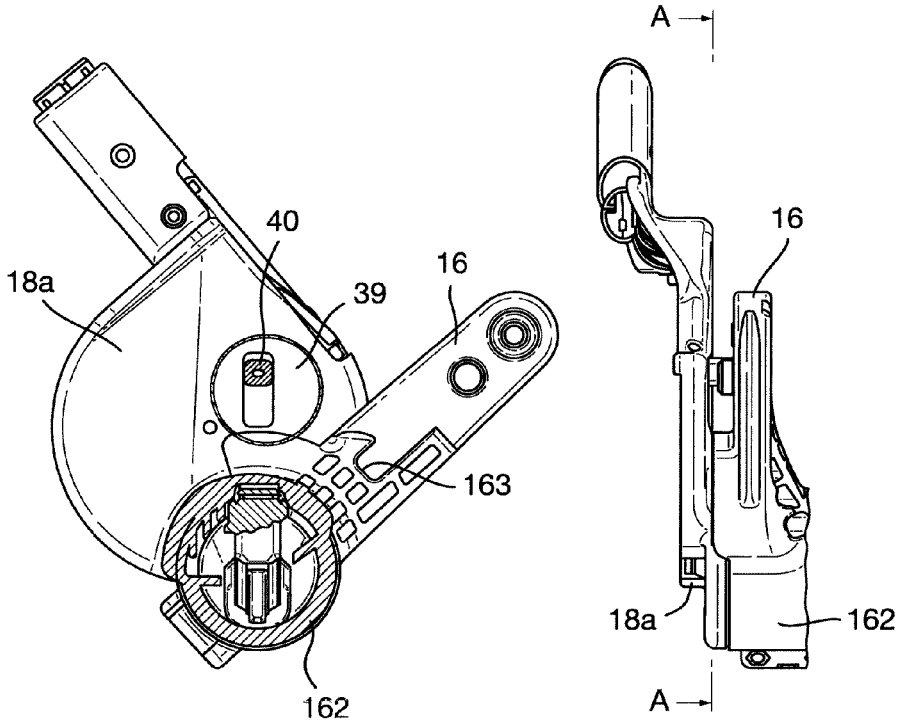

Fig. 5

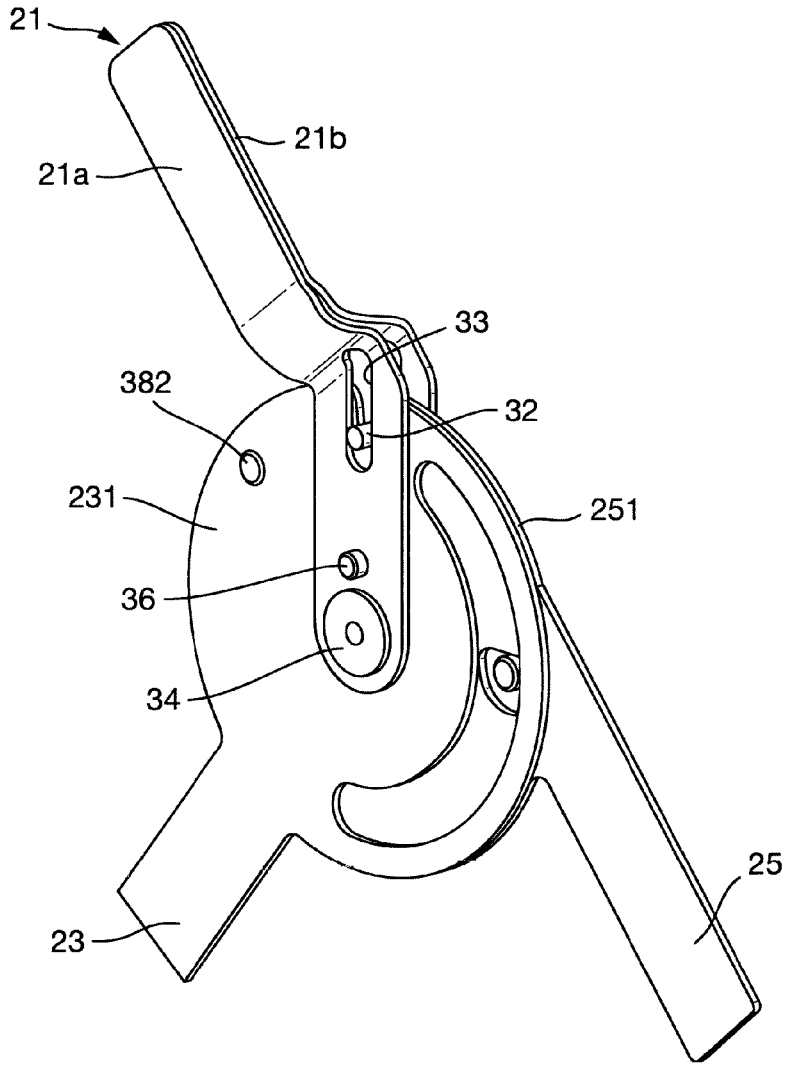

Fig. 6

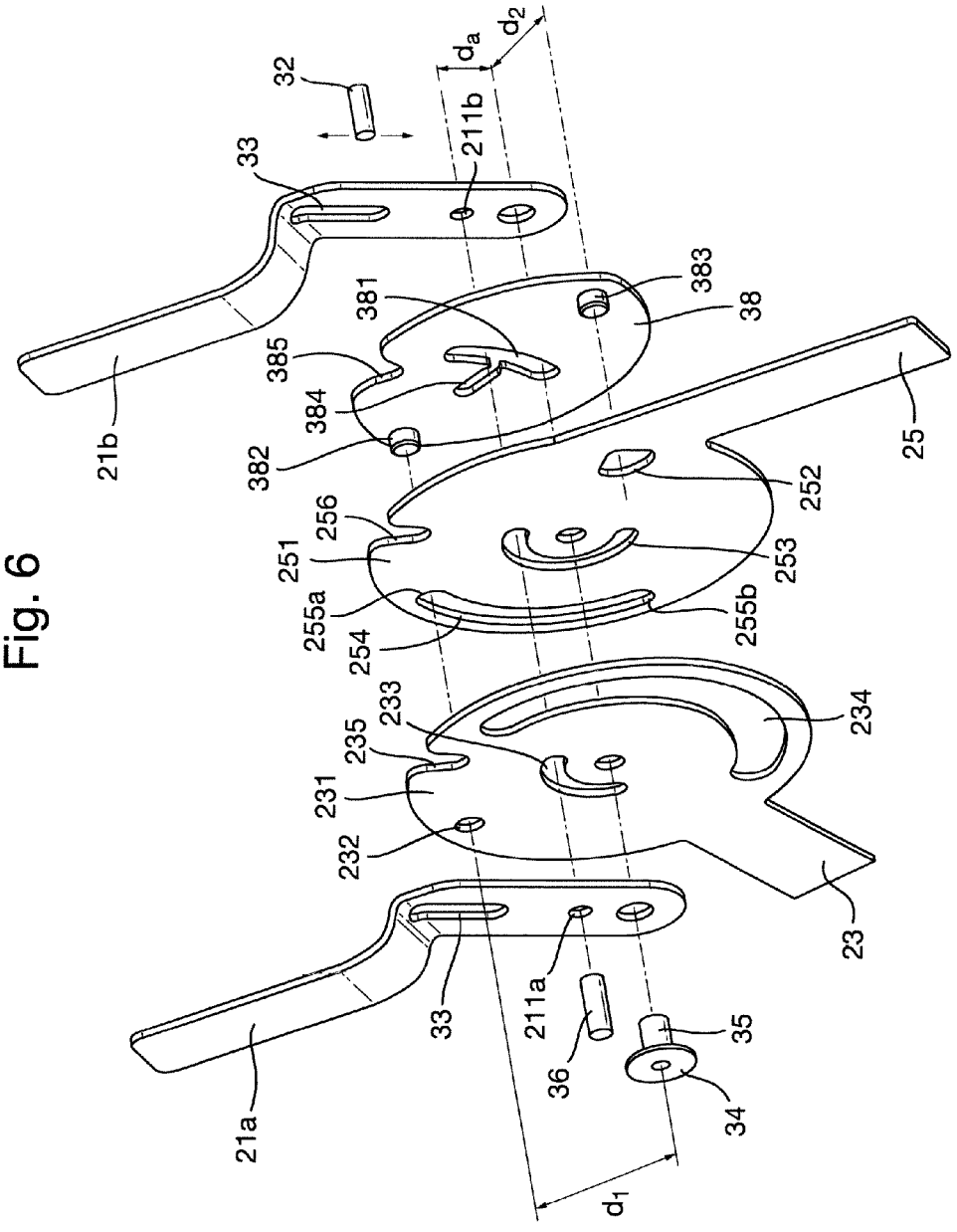
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Fig. 7(b)

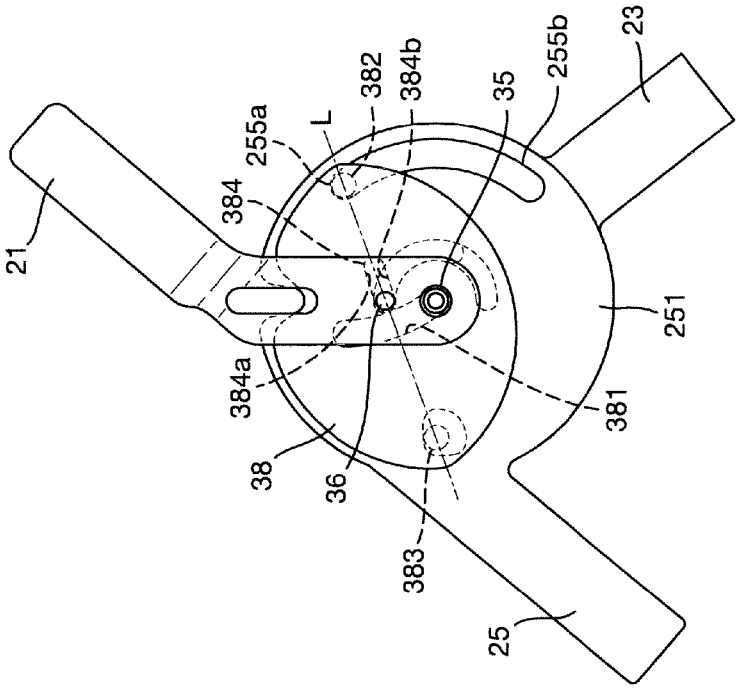
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Fig. 7(a)

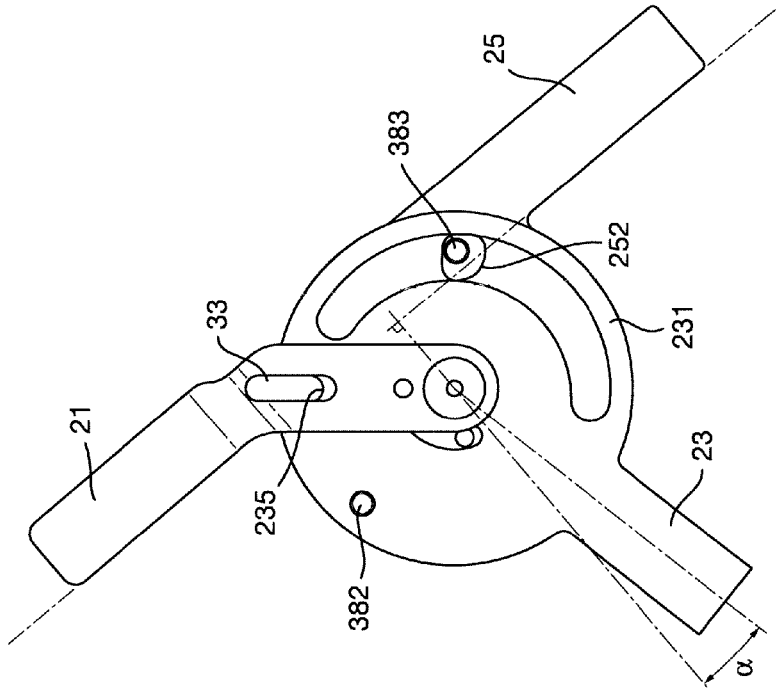
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Fig. 8(b)

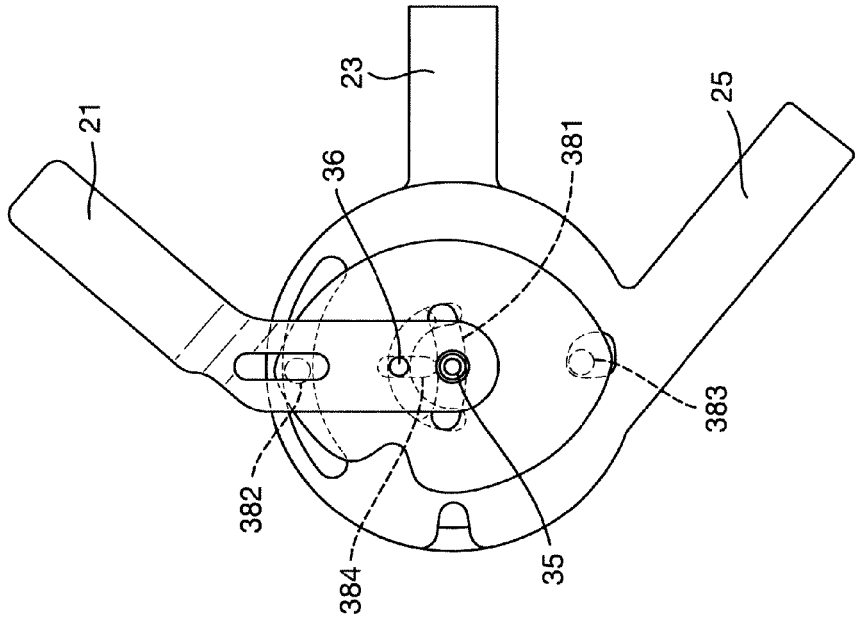


Fig. 8(a)

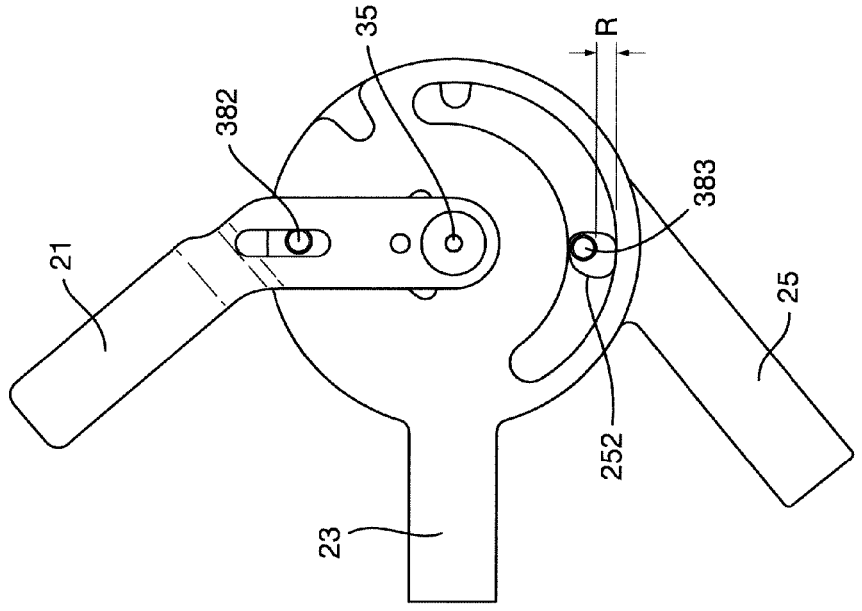


Fig. 9(b)

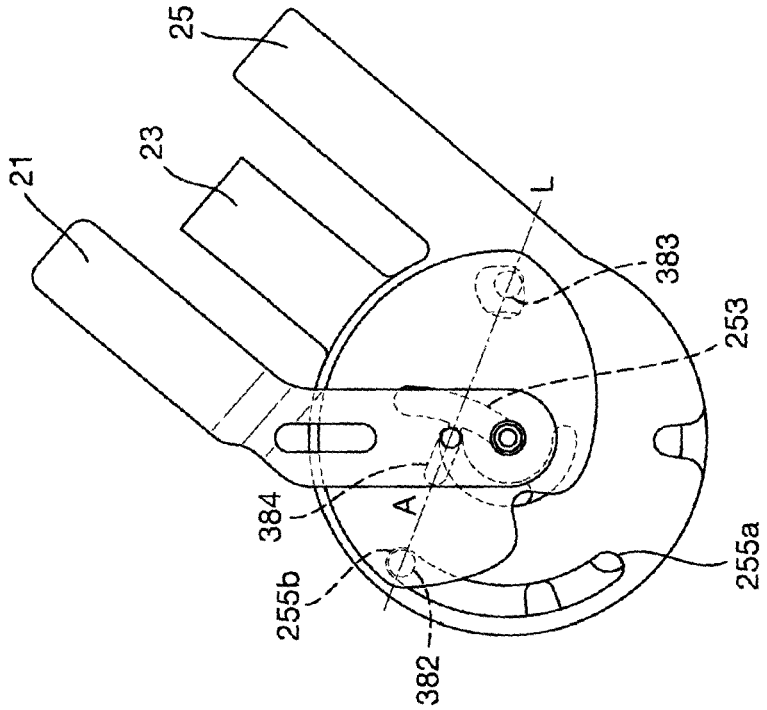


Fig. 9(a)

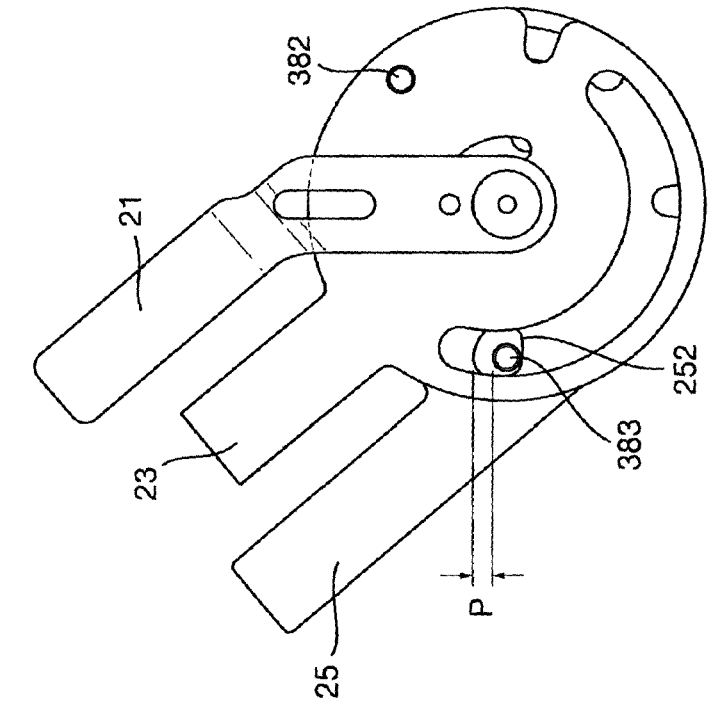


Fig. 10(a)

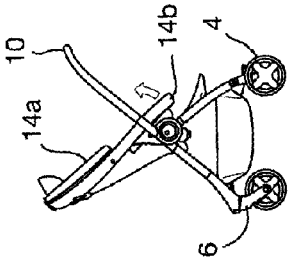


Fig. 10(b)

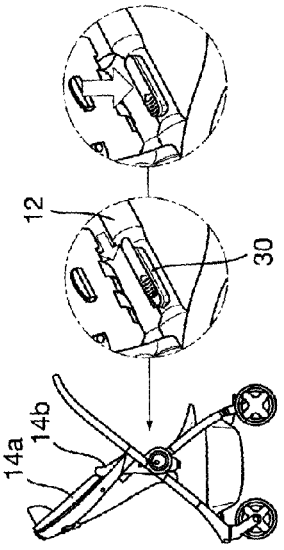


Fig. 10(c)

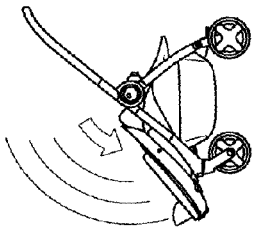


Fig. 10(d)

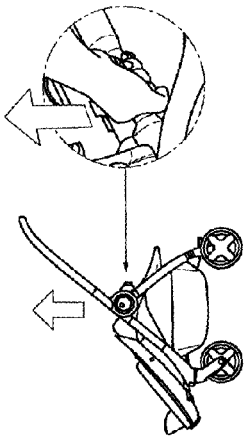


Fig. 10(e)

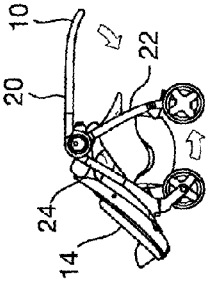
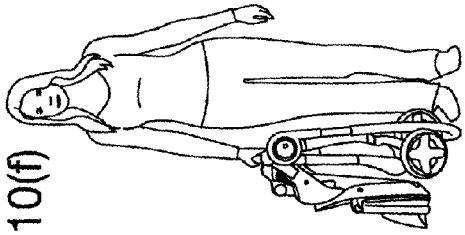


Fig. 10(f)



FOLDABLE STROLLER

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a national phase application based on PCT/EP2013/069431, filed Sep. 19, 2013, which claims the priority of Norwegian Patent Application No. 20121066, filed Sep. 19, 2012, the content of each application being incorporated by reference herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to baby strollers, and more particularly to baby strollers that can be folded. More specifically, the invention relates to a stroller having a folding mechanism, as specified in the preamble of claim **1**.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Strollers, also referred to as push-chairs or prams, are commonly used to transport infants or toddlers. Foldable strollers offer the advantage of being easy to stow when not in use.

The state of the art includes U.S. Pat. No. 7,396,039 B2 (Valdez, et al.), describing an all-terrain baby stroller having a folding mechanism. The stroller comprises a foldable, tubular metal frame with a transversely extending rear axle assembly and a front wheel. The tubular frame includes left and right folding assemblies. Each of the folding assemblies includes two rotatable members, each having a disk with a notch and an arm; one arm being connected to the stroller handle and the arm being connected to the front wheel frame. The rotatable members, along with a corresponding rear wheel supports, are contained between housing halves that allow the arms to protrude outside of the housing. The inside wall of each half of the housing has a recess sized and shaped such that when the two halves of the housing are positioned together, the recesses form a cavity to securely receive the upper free-end portion of the rear wheel support. The disks are rotatable about a common bushing and may be interlocked by means of a spring-loaded tip mounted on the rear wheel support. The stroller may be folded by retracting the tip from the notches and rotating the disks with respect to one another, such that the front wheel support and the handle support are moved into close proximity to the rear wheel support.

The state of the art also includes U.S. Pat. No. 7,632,035 B2 (Cheng) which discloses a baby stroller having a folding mechanism. The folding mechanism includes a folding assembly having a first and second rotatable members rotatably mounted on an axle to rotate relative to each other. The first rotatable member is positioned for rotation in a first rotation plane and the second rotatable member is positioned for rotation in a second rotation plane, the first and second rotation planes are spaced apart. The first rotatable member has a first gear and the second rotatable member has a second gear. The folding assembly further has a third gear and a fourth gear configured to rotate together as a unit. The third gear is positioned in driving engagement with the first gear and the fourth gear is positioned in driving engagement with the second gear so that the first rotatable member and the second rotatable member rotate relative to each other in geared coordination.

The state of the art also includes U.S. Pat. No. 8,205,907 B2 (Chicca), describing a collapsible stroller having a frame with two so-called cam-fold units. Each cam-fold unit includes an inverse cam comprising a follower and a motion-transfer pin. Each of cam-fold units is coupled to the pusher handle and to the front wheel assembly and the rear wheel assembly. Each cam-fold unit includes a cam-support base, an inverse cam including a follower and a motion-transfer pin, and a pin mover. The cam-support base is coupled to the rear wheel assembly. The follower is coupled to the front wheel assembly so that the front and rear wheel assemblies move relative to one another when the follower is moved, by movement of the motion-transfer pin and pin mover. The pin mover is coupled to the pusher handle so that the pin mover moves relative to the rear wheel assembly to cause relative movement of the motion-transfer pin, follower, and front wheel assembly relative to the rear wheel assembly when the pusher handle is moved by a user relative to the rear wheel assembly.

The applicant has devised and embodied this invention to overcome certain shortcomings with the prior art and to obtain further advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is set forth and characterized in the main claim, while the dependent claims describe other characteristics of the invention.

It is thus provided a stroller, comprising a first wheel assembly, a second wheel assembly, and a handle bar assembly; each one of these assemblies being configured for connection to respective ones of individual first, second and third rotatable elements of a folding mechanism; the rotatable elements being rotatably supported by a common axle; characterized by a leverage element rotatably supported by a leverage axle which is supported by the third rotatable element and arranged in a parallel relationship with the common axle; the leverage element further comprising an axle slot for accommodating movement the common axle; the leverage element further comprising two pins where the first pin is rotatably supported by the first rotatable element in a receptacle arranged at a first distance from the common axle, and the second pin being rotatably supported by the second rotatable element in a second receptacle at a second distance from the common axle.

In one embodiment, the axles are spaced apart by an axle distance. The rotatable elements are in one embodiment arranged in a side-by-side relationship.

The first rotatable element comprises in one embodiment a first arcuate slot and the second rotatable element comprises a second arcuate slot, both slots being configured for accommodating arcuate movement of the leverage axle with respect to the first and second rotatable elements. The leverage element is rotatably supported by the leverage axle via a leverage slot having sides for transferring forces between the leverage axle and the leverage element.

In one embodiment, the second rotatable element comprises a second arcuate cut-out, configured and dimensioned so as to allow movement of the first pin; said cut-out having end stops defining the extent of permitted travel for the first pin.

In one embodiment, the third rotatable element comprises two halves, arranged on opposite sides of the juxtaposed assembly of the first and second rotatable elements and the leverage element.

The stroller comprises in one embodiment a first locking member which is operable to lock and unlock the folding mechanism against rotation about the common axle, the third rotatable element comprising a first locking member slot in which the first locking member is movable; the first and second rotatable elements comprising respective first and second locking notches, and the leverage element comprising

a third locking notch; each notch being configured for locking and releasable engagement with the first locking member.

In one embodiment, the stroller comprises two folding mechanisms, one on each lateral side of the stroller, and the first locking member of each folding mechanism is supported by an actuator element slidably received in a folding mechanism housing. Release means are configured for simultaneous operation of both the respective actuator element of the two folding mechanisms. In one embodiment, a housing is configured for holding the release means and extends between the two folding mechanism housings; the housing also providing a handle bar by means of which the stroller may be lifted.

In one embodiment, the stroller comprises respective seat attachment means associated with each folding mechanism housing and rotatably supported by at least a portion of the housing; each seat attachment means comprising a receptacle for a seat and a recess configured for locking engagement with a second locking member configured for selectively locking the respective seat attachment means against rotation about the housing. The second locking member may be fixedly connected to the respective actuator element of the respective folding mechanism.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other characteristics of the invention will become clear from the following description of a preferential form of embodiment, given as a non-restrictive example, with reference to the attached drawings, wherein:

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invented stroller;

FIG. **2** is a view similar to that of FIG. **1**, but where the seat has been removed;

FIG. **3** is a perspective view of a portion of the stroller, illustrating the seat support section and the housings for the folding mechanisms;

FIG. **4***a* is a perspective view and partly cut-away view similar to that of FIG. **3**, but where certain components have been removed; showing an embodiment of the invented folding mechanism;

FIG. **4***b* is shows a portion of the components illustrated in FIG. **4***a*, and the folding mechanism has been removed in order to disclose an actuator element;

FIGS. **4***c* and **4***d* are end sectional views of a portion of the seat support section, and show a seat bracket in a locked position (FIG. **4***c*) and an unlocked and rotated position (FIG. **4***d*);

FIG. **5** is a perspective view of the invented folding mechanism, shown in a state corresponding to an unfolded state of the stroller;

FIG. **6** is an exploded view of the folding mechanism shown in FIG. **5**;

FIGS. **7***a* and **7***b* are side views of opposite sides of the folding mechanism, in a state corresponding to an unfolded state of the stroller (FIG. **7***b* is a transparent view);

FIGS. **8***a* and **8***b* are side views of opposite sides of the folding mechanism, in a state corresponding to an intermediate state of folding for the stroller (FIG. **8***b* is a transparent view);

FIGS. **9***a* and **9***b* are side views of opposite sides of the folding mechanism, in a state corresponding to a folded state of the stroller (FIG. **9***b* is a transparent view); and

FIG. **10***a-f* is an illustration of a folding sequence for the stroller, the seat being mounted in a rearward-facing configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERENTIAL EMBODIMENT

Referring initially to FIG. **1** and FIG. **2**, the invented stroller **2** comprises in the illustrated embodiment a framework structure having a front wheel assembly **4**, a rear wheel assembly **6** and a handle bar assembly **10**. The front and rear wheel assemblies **4**, **6** comprise respective pairs of struts **24**, **22**, and the handle bar assembly **10**—by means of which the stroller may be moved and controlled—also comprises a pair of struts **20**. The struts **20**, **22**, **24** and the framework structure in general are conveniently made of tubular members, of suitable materials that are commonly known in the art. A first foot rest **8***a* is connected between the pair of front struts **24**, and a second, lower, foot rest **8***b* is joining the pair of front struts at their lower end. FIG. **2** shows how, on opposite lateral sides of the stroller, a front strut **24**, a rear strut **22** and a handle bar strut **20** are interconnected via a junction with reference number **18***a*. This junction, one on each side of the stroller, comprises a housing for a mechanism (described below) by means of which the stroller may be folded (as shown in FIGS. **10***d-f*).

Each wheel assembly **4**, **6** comprises respective pairs of wheels **5**; the wheels of the front assembly being pivotable about a vertical axis in order to make the stroller easy to steer. The wheels of the rear assembly may be furnished with a user-operated brake (not shown). It should be understood that the invention is not limited to this wheel configuration (which is well known in the art), but is equally suitable with e.g. other known variants such as those having the pairs of wheels connected by conventional axles and/or tri-cycle set-ups.

The stroller **2** comprises a seat **14**, having a back rest **14***a* and a seat portion **14***b*. In FIG. **1** it is shown in a forward-facing orientation, but the seat may also be oriented facing towards the rear (see FIG. **10**), i.e. such that the infant is facing the person pushing the stroller. The seat is detachable from the stroller.

Referring now to FIGS. **2** and **3**, the seat is releasably connected to the stroller via a pair of brackets **16**. In the illustrated embodiment, each bracket **16** has a receptacle groove **28** configured for mating engagement with corresponding lips (not shown) on opposite sides of the seat. Each seat bracket **16** is pivotally connected to the folding mechanism and its housing **18***a* via a bushing **162**, rotatably supported by a tubular housing **12**. The tubular housing **12** holds a lock-and-release mechanism (not shown) by means of which the folding mechanism and the seat brackets **16** may be controlled. This control is accomplished by the user operating the release handle **30**, in a simultaneous slide-and-press operation (to prevent inadvertent release).

FIG. **4***a* shows the folding mechanism **18** in more detail. In this figure, an part of the folding mechanism housing has been removed on the stroller right-hand side (left-hand side in the figure) so as to expose the folding mechanism **18**. Other components (such as the release handle, the stroller left-hand side folding mechanism, and the seat attachment brackets **16**) have been omitted altogether. In FIG. **4***b*, which shows the stroller right-hand portion of the housings illustrated in FIG. **4***a*, the folding mechanism has been removed so as to disclose an actuator element **39**. It will be appreciated by studying FIG. **4***b*, that this actuator element—when in operation—is arranged in the housing **18***a*, between the housing wall **18***b* and the folding mechanism. The actuator element **39** comprises an arrester peg **32** (also shown in FIG. **4***a*) for locking the folding mechanism against rotation, and a knob **40** for locking the seat bracket **16** against rotation. A groove (not shown in FIG. **4***b*) in the housing wall **18***c* allows the knob **40**

to extend through the wall to where in may interact with the seat bracket **16**. The actuator element **39** also comprises a socket **42** into which a portion of the above mentioned lock-and-release mechanism (not shown) extends. The actuator element **39** is thus movable (up and down) when the user operates the release handle **30**. This is indicated in FIGS. **4***c* and **4***d*, illustrating how the actuator element **39** locks the bracket **16** against rotation when the knob is engaged in a recess **163** on the bracket (FIG. **4***c*) and how the bracket **16** is rotatable when the actuator element (and hence the knob **40**) has been lifted out of the recess **163** (FIG. **4***d*).

Referring again to FIG. **4***a*, the following description will refer to the stroller right-hand side folding mechanism. It should be understood that this description also applies is to the stroller's left-hand side folding mechanism (not shown in FIG. **4***a*), and that the components of this latter folding mechanism are arranged laterally reversed compared to the components of the right-hand folding mechanism.

Referring now to additionally to FIG. **5**, the invented folding mechanism comprises a first disk **231** having a first arm **23**, and a second disk **251** having a second arm **25**. The first arm **23** is configured for connection to one of the rear struts **22** via a connection piece **22'** and the second arm **25** is configured for connection to one of the front struts **24** via a connection piece **24'** (see FIG. **3**). The disks **231**, **251** are arranged in a side-by-side relationship and rotatably supported by a common axle (not shown in FIG. **5**) having an end flange **34**. The disks **231**, **251** may be selectively locked and released with respect to relative rotation via the above mentioned movable arrester peg **32**.

A third arm **21** is configured for connection to a handle bar strut **20** (not shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**) via a handle bar connection piece **20'** and is also rotatably supported via the common axle.

Referring additionally to FIG. **6**, the third arm **21** is in this illustrated embodiment comprised of a right third arm part **21***a* and a left third arm part **21***b*, arranged on opposite sides of the first and second disks **231**, **251**. The end flange **34** and a similar end flange (not shown) arranged on the other end of the axle, bear against each of the third arm parts **21***a* and **21***b* in order to keep the folding assembly components together, as shown in FIG. **5**.

A plate member **38**, hereinafter referred to as a differential plate **38**, is in the illustrated embodiment arranged between the right third arm part **21***b* and the second disk **251**, and comprises an axle slot **381** that is configured such that the common axle **34** may move back and forth in this slot.

The differential plate **38** comprises a first leverage pin **382** that is configured for rotational support by a first receptacle **232** in the first disk **231**. The distance between the first receptacle **232** and the common axle **35** is denoted d_1.

The differential plate **38** furthermore comprises a second leverage pin **383** that is configured for rotational support by a second receptacle **252** in the second disk **251**. The distance between the second receptacle **252** and the common axle **35** is denoted d_2.

A bolt **36** extends through a first aperture **211***a* in the right third arm part **21***a*, a first arcuate slot **233** in the first disk **231**, a second arcuate slot **253** in the second disk **251**, a differential slot **384** in the differential element **38**, and a second aperture **211***b* in the left third arm part **21***b*. In use, the bolt **36** is locked against axial movement by known means (not shown). The bolt **36** and the differential slot **384** are dimensioned such that rotational movement (about the central axle **35**) of one or both of the third arm parts **21***a,b* (generally operated as a unitary third arm **21**) is transferred to the differential plate **38**, and vice versa. This movement is transferred by abutting interaction between the bolt **36** and one of the sides of the differential slot **384**; yet sufficient play is provided such that the bolt may move freely back and forth in the differential slot. The first arcuate slot **233** and the second arcuate slot **253** are configured and dimensioned so as to allow a correspondingly arcuate, reciprocal, movement of the bolt in the respective slots.

The bolt **36** is arranged parallel with the common axle **35**, spaced apart by a an axle distance d_a.

It will be appreciated by studying FIG. **6** (as well as FIGS. **7***a*-**9***b*) that the differential plate **38** in a mode of operation is rotationally supported via the first leverage pin **382** in the first receptacle **232**. When a force is imposed on the differential plate **38** via interaction between the bolt **36** and the differential slot **384** (the bolt **36** being actuated by the third arm **21**), the differential plate **38** rotates on the first leverage pin **382**, and the second leverage pin **383** abuts against a side of the second receptacle **252**, thus moving the second disk **251**.

The first disk **231** comprises a first arcuate cut-out **234**, configured and dimensioned so as to allow a correspondingly arcuate, reciprocal, movement of the second leverage pin **383** in the cut-out.

The second disk **251** comprises a second arcuate cut-out **254**, configured and dimensioned so as to allow a correspondingly arcuate, reciprocal, movement of the first leverage pin **382** in the cut-out. The length of this second cut-out defines the extent of permitted radial travel for the first leverage pin, limited by the end stops **255***a,b*.

As mentioned above, the individual components of the folding mechanism may be locked against mutual rotation about the common axle **35** by the operation of the actuator element **39** comprising an arrester peg **32** (described above with reference to FIG. **4***b*). As indicted in FIG. **6**, this locking action is achieved by moving the arrester peg in the peg slot **33** in the third arm parts **21***a,b*, down into a first notch **235** in the first disk **231**, a second notch **256** in the second disk **251**, and a differential notch **385** in the differential plate **38**, when these three notches are aligned. This position corresponds to the stroller being in the unfolded, operative, state, and is also illustrated in FIGS. **7***a* and **7***b* (arrester peg not shown).

The functional relationship between various parts of the folding mechanism will now be discussed with reference to FIGS. **7***a* to **9***b*. FIGS. **7***a* and **7***b* show opposite sides of the folding mechanism in a state corresponding to an unfolded (or open) state of the stroller. FIGS. **8***a* and **8***b* show opposite sides of the folding mechanism in a state corresponding to an intermediate state of folding for the stroller. FIGS. **9***a* and **9***b* show opposite sides of the folding mechanism in a state corresponding to a folded state of the stroller.

FIG. **7***a* shows how the angle between the first arm **23** and the second arm **25** is smaller than the angle between the first arm **23** and the handle bar third arm **21**, the difference being the angle denoted a. Therefore, in order to move the folding mechanism (and fold the stroller) to the folded position illustrated by FIG. **9***a,b*, the handle bar third arm **21** has to travel a greater distance than does the second arm **25** (with respect to the first arm **23**) in order to fold onto the first arm **23** in parallel positions. This difference in travelled distance is accommodated by appropriate positioning of the first and second leverage pins **382**, **383** with respect to the central axle **35**. In the illustrated embodiment, the first and second leverage pins **382**, **383**, and the bolt **36** lie on an imaginary line L (see FIGS. **7***b* and **9***b*). This line L is consequently coincident with the longitudinal axis A of the differential slot **384** (see FIG. **9***b*).

When the folding mechanism is in the unfolded state (FIG. **7***a*) the second leverage pin **383** is in a radially outward position in the second receptacle **252** of the second disk is

251. When the folding mechanism is in an intermediate folding state (FIG. 8*a*), the second leverage pin **383** is in a radially more inward position in the second receptacle **252**. This radial travel is denoted by the letter R in FIG. **8***a*.

When the folding mechanism is in the folded state (FIG. **9***a*), the arms **21**, **23**, **25** are parallel in this state. The second receptacle **252** provides, in this embodiment, for a tangential movement of the second leverage pin **383**, thus providing a play P in the folding mechanism. The tangential play P allows the folding mechanism—when in a folded state as shown in FIG. **9***a,b*—to let the second arm **25** rotate to a limited extent towards the unfolded position without affecting rotation of the first **23** or third **21** arms. This limited movement provides a "slack", allowing to easily move the second arm outward in order for a user to get at good hold or grip on said arm (or associated parts) before engaging the folding mechanism and/or to allow for more space for associated wheels in the folded position of the trolley. The rounded "diagonal" edge of the second receptacle **252** connecting to the outer edges limiting the tagential and radial movements allow for direct unfolding of the mechanism from a folded position wherein the slack has been used by slightly unfolding the second arm only.

FIGS. **10***a-f* illustrate a folding sequence for the stroller. In FIG. **10***a*, the seat portion **14***b* is swung upwards and towards the back rest **14***a*, thereby providing easy access to the release handle **30** on the tubular housing **12**. The user operates the release handle **30** in order to release knob **40** from the seat bracket **16** (FIGS. **4***b-d*), allowing the seat to rotate as shown in FIG. **10***b*. The user then grips the tubular housing **12** and lifts the stroller (figure d), whereby the folding mechanism is activated by the weight of the front and rear wheel assemblies and corresponding struts **22**, **24** and the stroller folds to the position shown in FIG. **10***f*.

The folding mechanism has been described above with the first arm being configured for connection to the rear wheel assembly, the second arm being configured for connection to the front wheel assembly, and the third arm being configured for connection to a handle bar. The invention shall, however, not be limited to this configuration. Also, the side-by-side arrangement of the disks may be arranged differently than what is described above.

The invention claimed is:

1. A stroller comprising:

a first wheel assembly;

a second wheel assembly;

a handle bar assembly, each respective assembly being configured to connect to respective first, second, and third rotatable elements of a folding mechanism, each of the first, second, and third rotatable elements being rotatably supported by a common axle;

a leverage element rotatably supported by a leverage axle, the leverage axle being supported by the third rotatable element and being arranged in a parallel relationship with the common axle;

wherein the leverage element further comprises an axle slot for accommodating movement of the common axle; and

wherein the leverage element further comprises a first pin and a second pin, the first pin being rotatably supported by the first rotatable element in a receptacle arranged at a first distance from the common axle, the second pin being rotatably supported by the second rotatable element in a second receptacle at a second distance from the common axle.

2. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the common axle and the leverage axle are spaced apart by an axle distance.

3. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the rotatable elements are arranged in a side-by-side relationship.

4. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the first rotatable element further comprises a first arcuate slot;

wherein the second rotatable element further comprises a second arcuate slot; and

wherein the first and second arcuate slots are configured to accommodate an arcuate movement of the leverage axle with respect to the first and second rotatable elements.

5. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the leverage element is rotatably supported by the leverage axle via a leverage slot having sides configured to transfer forces between the leverage axle and the leverage element.

6. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the second rotatable element further comprises a second arcuate cut-out, the second arcuate cut-out being configured to allow movement of the first pin; and

wherein the second arcuate cut-out further comprises end stops configured to limit movement of the first pin within the second arcuate cut-out.

7. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the first, second, and third rotatable elements are connected to respective connection members via respective arms.

8. The stroller of claim **1**, wherein the third rotatable element further comprises two halves arranged on laterally opposite sides of an assembly of the first rotatable element, the second rotatable element, and the leverage element.

9. The stroller of claim **1** further comprising a first locking member configured to lock and unlock the folding mechanism against rotation about the common axle;

wherein the third rotatable element further comprises a first locking member slot configured to permit movement of the first locking member;

wherein the first and second rotatable elements further comprise respective first and second locking notches, and the leverage element further comprises a third locking notch; and

wherein each of the respective locking notches are configured to permit locking and releasable engagement with the first locking member.

10. The stroller of claim **9** further comprising two folding mechanisms coupled to two respective lateral sides of the stroller; and

wherein the first locking member of each respective folding mechanism is supported by an actuator element being slidably received in a folding mechanism housing.

11. The stroller of claim **10** further comprising a release means configured to allow simultaneous operation of both of the respective actuator elements of the two folding mechanisms.

12. The stroller of claim **1** further comprising a housing configured to hold the release means;

the housing being configured to extend between the two respective folding mechanism housings; and

the housing comprising a handle bar configured to allow lifting of the stroller.

13. The stroller of claim **12** further comprising a seat attachment associated with each folding mechanism housing, the seat attachment being rotatably supported by at least a portion of the housing; and

wherein the seat attachment comprises a receptacle for a seat and a recess configured to provide a locking engagement with a second locking member configured to allow selective locking of the seat attachment against rotation about the housing.

14. The stroller of claim **13**, wherein the second locking member is fixedly connected to the respective actuator element of the respective folding mechanism.

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